LATER FROM MEXICO.

From The New-Orleans Picayune 8th. By the schooner Bonita, Capt. Shisa, which arrived yesgriday from Vera Cruz, we have received files of papers
som Mexico to the 24th, and Vera Cruz to the 28th ult.

A decree has been issued ordering that all the revocues
of the different States shall be paid into the national treassury. Until the new system shall have been definitely arranged, the present system of taxation will remain undissurbec, with the exception of the capitation tax, which is
abolished. The same law suspends the payment of particalar debts, until an agreement is formed between the creditors and the Government, or until the latter determines
the matter in some other way.

Everything was tranquil in Vera Cruz. The struggle of
the National Guard against the Government troops does
not appear to have been seconded by the people, and is

Everything was tranquil in Vera Cruz. The struggle of the National Guard against the Government troops does not appear to have been seconded by the people, and is looked upon as a trivial affair. Sauta Ana had erriten to the Governor of the State, congratulating him upon the manner in which he had suppressed the emeute, and thanking the officers, soldiers, and citizens for their exertions in support of order and law The Ayuntiamients and mercants of the city, as well as the toreign Consuls, had applied to the Governor to pardon the prisoners.

Santa Aña has issued a decree reorganizing the army, dividing it into two classes, active and permanent. The Matienal Guards of the different States, with some specified exceptions, are to be incorporated into the active milita, which the President says is the true National Guard, with all the advantages and none of the inconveniences of the previous organization. The permanent force is to consist of 20,553 men, and the active force of 64,946 men, making a total of 31,499. The army is to be regarded by voluntary enlistment, or by drawing lots.

Another doesne specifies the class of business to be discontinuation.

countary enlistment, or by drawing lots.

Another decree specifies the class of business to be disactioned by the different Departments of Government.

The Sigle XIX says that the forced loan of \$20,000 de-The Sigio XIA, says that the ferced loan of \$29,000 de-sanded by Gov Trior, of Chihushua, te faculitate his e-edition to the Mesilla Valley has been raised without diffi-uity. The loan was to bear interest at the rate of 3 per ent, per month, but one gentleman, who had contributed 3,250, had patriotically declined to receive any premium rinterest. He will probably consider himself lucky should e-ever get the principal.

The Minister of Relations has written to Mr. Conkling.

The Minister of Relations has written to Mr. Conkling, our Minister, enclosing the letters which had passed between Gov. Lane, of New Mexico, and Gov Trias, of Chihashus. This, together with a letter from the same fauctionary to Gov. Trias, is published in the Siglo, but they present nothing new.

A letter is published from the Minister of Government (Golernacion) to the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction with the Governors of Sonora, ordering him in conjunction of the last named State by a band of adventurers from California. They are to me all possible means for this purpose, and the all its power, and as the invaders will carry no recognized flag, they are to be treated as pirates.

The much spoken of sitempt of Count Raomeset de Boulbon against Sonora is said to be at an end. The Universal asys that Raomeset has written to the French Minister that he had formed the expedition for the purpose of avenging himself upon the Government of Gen. Arista, but that he would desist from his attempts and serve Mexico, if the new Administration would give him a passport to go to Mexico, The same paper addisthathe is coming to Mexico, and that the Government will employ him in its service. The Sagio says that it should be remembered that he has invaded Mexico, fought against Mexican troops, and that his last expedition will lone he sorrowelly remembered in Sonora, where the that it should be remembered that be has invaded Mexico, fought against Mexican troops, and that his last expedition will long be sorrowfully remembered in Sonora, where the people were desolated by his band of adventurers.

A circular has been issued by the Governors of the different States, ordering these to suspend the use of the pardening power antil the Governors shall have regulated the manner in which said Governors shall hereafter exer-

their functions.

Santa Ana has issued an order regulating the crosses and decorations to be worn by the officers who were engaged in the "glerious" battle of Angostura (Buenz Vista,) which he persists in considering a victory.

The Sigle announces that Don Bonifacio Gutierrez had returned to the City of Mexico, after having formally taken possession of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec as representative of the mixed or Sloo Company.

A decree closing the port of Tanyan to foreign commerce is published in the Mexican papers.

Great complaint is made by all the Northern States of the incursions of the Industra. A number of the wealthing proprietors of Zacateces have sext a memorial to the Precident, asking that immediate steps be taken to relieve them from these outrages.

The alcabala, or internal tax, which has been so ruinous to the commercial interests of the country, is to hercestablished.

The napers of the City of Mexico contain accounts of

ebed.

The papers of the City of Mexico contain accounts of contain quarrels of the soldiery with the police and citi-

constant quarrels of the soldiery with the police and cursings.

Santa Aña has given the brevets of Brigadier Generals in command to Senors Francisco Perez, Manusil Alvarea, Diego Arquelles, Ortega, Guzman and Mecheltorena. In the decree premoting Perez it is declared that it is conferred upon him for his gallantry in fighting the American troops for five hours after the battle of Churubusco. Phis has called forth communications from several officers who were present in the battle, who deny that there was any fighting after the convent had surrendered and the Mexican troops had retreated from the hacienda of Las Portales. Quite a discussion had arisen on this subject.

José Maria Rivera has been appointed Captain of the port of Tampico.

port of Tampice.

A decree has been issued reestablishing the battalions of San Andres Chalchicennia and Chigonhuspan, and creating new ones at Tehnacan, San Juan de los Lisnos and Zacatlan.

Gen. Thomas Marin has been appointed Comandante-

Gen. Thomas Marin has been appointed Co-mandante-General of the Isthmus of Tehnantepee.

A decree of the Legislature of the State of Guerrero has been published declaring an amnesty for all political offences committed since January, 1852.

There were some disturbances at Guzdalajara on the 13th uit, caused by the exhibition over the door of a house of an old escutcheon or shiels, the gift of a former King of Bpain to the city, representing a tree and a comple of egodes, or small wolves. Some students showed their resentment by storing the offenive emblent, but on the interference of the Governor it was withdrawn and the Mexican eagle substituted. This ended the affair in a burst of patrictic acclamation.

can a Ana was kutch observed as the takes of your presence of some army officers with hats on and cigars in their mouths. He has accordingly issued a decree suppressing all smoking in the theaters, and threatening severe punishment against such disrespect in future. The Treat d'Union of the city of Mexico is publishing Uncle Tem's Cabin in French as a feuilleton, and the Sigle ee army officers with hats on and cigars in their

publishing it in Spanish. The Legi dature of the State of Slurango has issued a de-ree declaring. Gen. Ursga. benemerite (well deserving) of

that State.

The Government has refused to pay Gen. Jarero \$1,200, which he claims for his services in the United States while sideavoring to precure payment for damages due to Marical Conclusion of the Indians on the North-Lancitizens by the incursions of the Indians on the North-Lancitizens by the incursions of the Indians on the North-Lancitizens by the incursions of the Indians on the North-Lancitizens by the Indians on the North-Lancitizens of the Indians on the North-Lancitizens of the Indians on the North-Lancitzens of the Indians on the Indians of conclusers by the incursions of the indians on the North-ern frontiers, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidaigo. The answer of the Minister of Relations is sufficiently sharp. He says that the Government cannot pay out money to one who has no merit, and had no authority to act in the matter

at all.

The Siglo, at the request of several officers of the Maxican army, who had given their parole after the city had been taken by the American troops, publishes the orders issued by the American Governor, to show that they were

Basical by the American toverhor, to show that they were bot voluntary prisoners.

Over forty newspapers have been suppressed since the decree restricting the liberty of the press was issued.

The papers siate that gambling was openly carried on in Thalpam, netwithstanding the decree of the Gevernmen

Gen. Terres, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. has been promoted to the rank of General of Buena Vista, has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and his family are to draw a pension accordingly.

Den Jeaquin Valssquez de Leen has been nominated Minister of Improvement, Colonization, Industry and Commerce, recently created by Santa Ana. He has accepted the office.

Gen Ampudia has left Mexico to take his seat as Govern-or of New Leon. or of New Leon.

It is reported that a party of eighty robbers had fallen upon the City of Lagos, and robbed several commercial houses.

## TEXAS.

An arrival at New Orleans brings Galveston dates to the 3d inst. The Austin Gazette, of the 28th ult, speaks of the Gold Mining District as follows:

In the Austin Gazette, of the 28th ult, speaks of the Gold Mining District as follows:

"Mr. S. A. J. Haynie and several either gentlemen of this city returned the early part of the week from an exploration of the Mining District above us. One of the gentleman has been a year or two in California, and obtained a thorough knowledge of the mines of that country. These gentlemen report that those engaged in the mines above this city are finding gold, but in small quantities; yet from the discoveries already made, and the geological appearance of the country they think it likely, if proper exertions are made, rich mines may be found there. As yet no one has gone prepared to work the mines in a manner calculated to test their real value; they are poorly supplied with insplements and the means of extracting the gold. There is no game in the country to subsist upon, and all the operations as yet are upon a superficial and inefficient scale.

Mr. Haynie showed us about one doltar's worth of dust obtained from an operator who was using a hand rocket, and obtaining about fifty cents worth of gold per day. We also conversed this week with Mr. Cabson Kaykendall, of Austin Country, who has also just returned from the mines. He gives about the same account as that given by Mr. Haynie, with this addition, that gold is to be found in minute quantities in any and every part of a considerable district of country explained by him, but no one he saw there was prepared to make such examinations as would test with anything like certainty, the true value of the mines. That there is gold there he knows to be the fact, but whether in minute and the problem of the problem in the country of problems to ascertain if, at yet, sufficient inducements offer to affare the gold himser to that region.

We are sorry to problems there is not. We caucon with tear estness all the sew of a considerable that that there is gold here. The natural contents are rich.

proclimathers is not. We danced with a who are engaged in displayments to at more stirelihood to ching to them. There is no present indications of procuring the need the mountains of Texas; the Boundary Commissioner, we learn the in San Antonio on the 26th ult, in

The Western Texas learns that Harry Love, who made himself quite famous during the Mexican war as an express rider, and by his subsequent explorations on the Rio Grane, died some time ago in California. The Texas says:

"Shortly after his arrival in California, inding his funds growing "small by degrees and besutifully less," he called to his aid his spirit of earing and enterprise, raised a company, penetrated the Black Mountains, and discovered the Shasta gold diggings. Poor le low! he died shortly after, be fore he had realized any of the advantages of his discovered.

The Houston Telegroph of the 3d inst. has the following

The Heasten Friegrob of the 3d mst. has he following parsgraphs:

"A company of about 100 men has been lately form din the shington County, for the pupose of exploring the country at the sources of the Colorado, t. search for gold. An old hunter who visited that region few years sone, has premised to guide the party to a rich placer, which he says is as valuable as the best placers of California. The company will start in a week or two, and they will take previous for six mooths. They are all well armed, as they expect to have to fight their way to the diggings, which are surrounded by powerful hordes of Apaches and Muscaleroe.

Several persons who have returned from California are

"Several persons who have returned from California are purchasing cat le on the frontier, and intend to drive teem to California. They have already purchased so large a number that the price of cattle has advance 10 or 40 per cent. They intend to drive their cattle by El.Pase and the Glis rout- to San Diego."

The Laraca Commercial states that the channel through Gashinper fise is completed and ready for the passage of vessels. Several large schooners have already passed through without difficulty. The channel is ten feet deep and forty feet wice it is contemplated to increase the percent width some twenty feet, so as to admit of the largest class vessels entering the bay to pass through with affety.

est class vesses entering the bay to pass through with safety.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith arrived in Galveston on the 31st uit on his way to join his division.

The Geivesten Acus learns that the Grand Jury has feune a true bid sgained at. Reynolds, who was in company with Solomon O'Bryan when he murdered Mrs. Parr and her son at Bolivar

The San Autonic Western Texan of the 26th ult says:

"We learn by T. Strinbling, Eq., who has just returned from G Fad, that on Monday last three Maxicans were brought into that place, from San Patricio, charged with the murder of three men. The particulars of the murder are as tellows: Three Mexicans were on their way infrom the Kie Grande, with a caball da of horses. At San Patricio they employed another Mexican, whe spoke English, to ge with them as salesman. They were followed by two other Mexicans from the Kie Grande, who entered into a compliacy with the one employed at San Patricio for the purpose of murdering the owners of the caballada.

"Some twelve or fitteen miles from Golad they put their

come twelve or fifteen miles from Golad they put their clous design into execution. After murdering the "Some-twelve or fittern miles from Golad they put their attractions design into execution. After mardering the three man they burnt up their bodies. The marderers then drove the horses into the interior and sold them. On their return, one of them rode a horse recognized as belong to one of the mardered men. This and other circumstances, led the people of San Patricio to follow, arrest and bring them back. After their return, they confessed their crime, and went and showed where the booles were barned, the hearts and showed where the booles were barned, the hearts and showed where the booles were barned. The marderers were then ironed and taken to Golad, where the District Court was in session. They will doubtless be tried, convicted and executed."

From The Boston Traveller.

From The Boston Traveller.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman, long resident in China, which presents a very interesting view of the present state of things in this country. We are allowed to publish the following extract from the letter, in which, it will be seen, the writer considers the conquest of China and the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty, which have the contract the traveller of the conquest of the China and the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty, which has so long and so tyranically reigned over China, well nigh certain; and he evidently does not apprehend anything but good from such a revolution. Of the effect likely to be produced by the expected overthrow of the present Government in China, few can estimate the importance, not only of its influence on the vast empire of 380 millions of people, thus brought for the first time into unrestricted communication with the Western natural production of the communication of the co tions, and with the principles of Christianity, of free government and enlightened progress—but the traffic of this vast nation with the United States and with England will be immediately increased. "CANTON, Saturday, April 9, 1955.

will be immediately increased.

"The rebelli-n has assumed a very serious aspect, and it would appear that the l'actor dynasty is soon to be driven out of the "halls and palees" of China, to wander again over the "barren deserts and bare mountains" from whence it originally came. Our last advices from the North are not decisive, but the general belief is that Nankin has fallen into the hands of the rebels. The Laou tae of Shanghae has announced that they were in possession of the outer walls, and ere this they must have captured the heart of the city. If so, we may consider the La Large having received his denth blow. The capture of the ancient capital of the Empare will give an anazing accession of power and me ans to the rebels, and cause a proportion at dismay among the adherents of theen fang, so that the march of insurgents to Pekin will probably be a triumphant and successful one. Weether there will be a last and terrible stroggle at that capital, remains to be seen. If the insurgent chief should really be a man of ability and character, and be should issue a proclamation from Pekin declaring that a true Chinese has ascended the brone, and that he intends to govern the dark hot declarine, and that he intends to govern the dark hot declared of Ham' upon the sancient principles and maxims of their ancessors, "to revive the giorious days of Yaou and Shan" and "dive into the desert that tyrannical Mantchow and his horde of rapacious officers and carryl magnetiates who have so long oppressed the large." His probable that marry the whole mass of the that tyrisonical Mantchow and his norde of rapacious offi-cess and corrupt magnetizes who have so long oppressed the lane"—this probable that mearly the whole mass of the nation will gladly recognize his authority at once. There does not appear to be the least loyality or affection for the reigning family in the hearts of the people; but there may be a severe struggle in many places, before the officers and friends of "liven fing" will give up such a rich taberi-tance as the great land of China. Of course we cannot speak with confidence as to what the immediate affects of the great struggle will be. Many Sancy that there will be universal continuous and discremination for a long, time to be: at least the navigation of the great Rover Yang tszekeang, and perhaps a general and entire freedom of intercourse. If so, the foreign trade will become immense. Mr. Marshall and Sir Ed Booham are at the north, looking on, and it is to be hoped that both will keep entirely along from all kines of interposition. We do not consider that there is, or will be, any personal danger to the foreigners at the ports of frade, and even if there should be, we can easily obtain aid from the ships of war which are now with us. Thus is the present state of affairs in this country. Of course trade in imports is almost entirely stopped at the North, and here there is little or no demand, as the merchants dare not vanture into the country with goods. This province has been very quiet for the past year, but we have a rumor to-day that at Woo chang, on the frontier, there has been an insurrection, and the p-opte year, but we have a rumor to-day that at Woo chang, on the freatier, there has been an insurrection, and the people have decephated the mandarius; and a force is now being set from this city to punish the mob. It is indeed singular that the army of insurgents should have passed over so large a portion of the country, capturing every city in their course, and yet retaining possession of none or leaving any officer to represent them. The robels appear to go on merely with the purpose to take and hold the hearf and hearf of the country, viz: the great imperial cities Nankin and Pekin, and to consider that the passession of these cities would be equivalent to the possession of these cities would be equivalent to the possession of the whole country, and we may imagine that this will just prove to be the fact. We have not yet been able to obtain any reliable information as to who the Rebel Chief is, or what is his real character. It is very evident, however, that there must be non of considerable ability among them, for they have conducted their military affairs with renderful skill and success (for Chinese), and maintained remarkable disintermetion at the presence of the content of the c liberal policy toward foreigners in the Imperial Cabines and to us it appears to be high time that such a barbaron and cruci government should be subverted."

### THE MAINE LAW IN THE SENATE. Catrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesley, June 14, 1873.

In a recent communication which I sent you on the subject of the "Maine Law" referring to a certain occasion when that bill was under discussion in the Senate. I named several Senators as being for and against the bill; and among the opponents of the bill I placed the name of Senator Uphan, of Genesses County. From the remarks of that hourable Senator on the occasion alluded to, I interred that he was opposed to the bill. But I have since learned that he was speaking against the section submitting it to the people only, and not against the sequeral provisions of the bill. I am assured that he has always been a first of other bill, and thereby carrying it through the Senate. I named several Senators as being for and against the

## SLAVE MARRIAGES IN ALABAMA. To the Littler of The N. Y. Dribene

Sin: In the decision of Judge Rarculo, in the TRAINER

Sin. In the decision of Judge Barculo, in the Trainess cake of esterday, the following passage occurs:

"Then ster awars that he was married in Mobils by a black Mathodiat proceedings of the decision of you that it is called by reconciling on manifest in the decision of the decision of

that there is no statute of Alabama forbidding slaves to Your ob't serv't, P. W. H. w. Vork June 15, 1853.

AMERICAN SILE.—At Newport, Kentucky, opposite Cin-cinnati, there is an unpretending silk factory, which will hereafter be memorable in the history of American indus-try. It is carried on by Messra. Jones & Wilson, employs some half-dezen or more laborers, with five looms and some 150 spindles, consuming annually several hundred some 150 spindles, consuming annually several hundred weight of raw silk. The manufacture is directed by Mr. Wilson, while Mr. Jones, who is of the Quaker persuasion and is universally known as Friend Jones, sells the products. These are pocket handkerchiefs, cravats, vestings and plain and plaid dress silks. As far as possible raw silk of American growth is used in the factory, but the import ed article has to be relied on to make out a supply. The raw silk raised in Obso. Indiana and Kontucky, when tolerable care is used, is not surpassed by any in the world, being equal to the best Italian (which is all consumed in Europe and better than any imported into this country. This is owing to advantages of soil and climite, which imparts peculiar luster and strength of fiber, and cannot fail, in time, to make the United States one of the great-stalk growing countries in the world. For the best sative reving countries in the world. For the test salive-resided slik they pay \$5 to \$5 50 per 1b., while the price of the best imported does not exceed \$4 50. Mr. Jones has been ergaged in this enterprise some eleven years, and has pursued it steadily through the discouragements incident to the beginning of a nevel manufacture. His means not allowing of great expansion, he has himself gone about retailing his wares, and enlisting friends for the en. terprise. At the same time by care and persever ance, the goods have been improved, until such of the articles as we have seen, for selidity, evenness, weightof more famous establishments. The demand is also large particularly through the West, and we see no reason why the business would not safely bear a great extension and pay a good return to investors. It is true that the present act above tariff is uniavorable to silk making; the duty silks it is but 25 per cent, with great chances for fraudulent entries of the latter. In spite of this however, there is no could that in some articles the Newpert factory may even now successfully compete, and we have no doubt that with more exensive machinery and the improved processes which can hardly fall to be endow our country with every branch of this beautiful excluded the foreign article from our market; and no hand this point, with a juster tariff, it would have been done
years ago, and with but a tithe of the difficulty; but what ever the obstacles yet to be met with those already con. quered are an earnest that none are insurmountable when the enterprize and ingenuity of our people attempt to over-

mended the use of Zinc Paints while himself a stockholder in a Zinc Company. Whether that was or was not true, e are now moved to say- having had no interest in Zino of any sort for many months, save in the kegs of Zina Paints we have bought and used, and having no desire or expectation of ever having anything to do with Zino mining or Paint manufacture—that we consider the substitution of Zino for Lead as the basis for Paints one of the most valuable improvements of our age. The Zinc White gives a brighter color than White Lead, goes farther, and so believe is more durable, but we await further experi artisle, goes far, and is one of the most economical Paints ever used. But the great superiority of Zine inheres in the peison, which, now that an unexe-pilonable sub-dirate has been found, ought never more to be used. Too many painters' lives and limbs have already been sacrificed through Panter's Coile and other diseases induced by inhaling the deadly fumes of Lead. And this effect upon these who apply it cannot fail to have its less obvious counterpart in the experience of those who occupy apart ments painted with Lead, especially those recently painted or rarely exposed to free currents of air. Lead Paints should nevermore be used on the inside or houses, and in fact we perceive no good reason for using them at all, unless

the where Zine Paints are unattainable.

We advise no one to use the Paints of this or that Company, much less to hazard their means in the opening of Zine Mines. In these enterprises, some will gain and others lose, as has been and will hath, near in other union takings. But so strong is our conviction of the importance of a general substitution of Zinc for Lead (of which some 50,000 tuns are annually used in Paints in this country, while the entire consumption of Zinc Paints is probably less than 5,000 tuns) that we shall esteem the opening and egger ous working of a new Zinc Mine, with the conversion the product into Paints, an event entitling its promoters to

Cotton and Chinals from the Kiver Gilla.—Some samples of cotton wheat, come, and the second of vegetables, from the Kiver Gilla, which are contributed by the Indiana on that river, have been left with us by Mr. J. R. Barrhett. The cotton seems to be of a very superior quality. He has also left with us some blankets and asabes the mean facture of these tribes. The cotton seed will be sent to the South for cultivation. He has also given as a sample of cotton, with the seed, from Pairas, in Central Mexico, about to a considerable extent, and manufactured into heavy sheeting. There are three small cotton units near the tewn of Sattlio, doing a very good business in making team of Sattlio, doing a very good business in making tewn of Sattillo, doing a very good business in making these goods from the coffen raised in the country. The supermendent of one of these mills is from Providence. The operatives are all Mexicans, and are found to acquire great facility.

The power for these three cotton and five grist mills is a

The power for these three cotton and five grist mills is a fittle rivnict which issues from a spring near by, and so precious is water in this region, that when the milisare not no operation at night, the water is retained in a resservoir above the milldam. After performing its work in the mills named, it is led off in cliches to irrigate the lands near by, which by this means alone, are rendered fit for calityation. The Puno and the Cocomarceopa Indians of the river Glia alluded to, occupy the only portion of the valley susceptible of calityation. They raise their own cotton, wheat, corn, mellons, bean and other vegetables. Their coston

ceptible of califixation. They raws their own cotton, wheat, corn, meltons, beans and other vegetables. Their cotton, which is of a superior quaity, they spin and weave into a heavy description of blanket of various sizes, which constitute the sole article of wearing apparel for both series. They also make a very prefly kind of sash or belt of different colors, which is used as an ornament for the head as well as a girt for the body. These Iodians occupy a portion of the same rich vailey, which was occupied in ancient times by one of those semi-civilized raves, which has left so many remains in the country relevance to

that these by one of those semi-ovinged races, which has left so many consains in the country referred to.

One of the most renearkable of these edifices, and in the best state of preservation, is about twenty miles from the Pimo Villages. In the intermediate space are traces showing that the whole district was occupied. From the evidences collected by Mr. Bertlett, he believes these Indians dences collected by Mr. Bertlett, he believes these Indians are the descendants of the same people, who in former times cultivated the whole valley as far as it is susceptible of cultivation but who have merely abandoned their custom of erecting farge buildings. All the others remain with them their posterty, however, seems to be inferior to that found among the runs of the ancient ed diese. They still cultivate the soil as successfully as the Mexicans can do, and though neither can boast of much indistry, the ladians may be said to be the m at thrifty. They dig large and leng canals for irrigation, by which mesus alone they are enabled to render the soil productive. The few cattle that are necessary for agricultural purposes, they raise. The heat is so intense, and the aimosphere so dry, that but little clothing is required.

Adjoining the Pimos is a tribe called the Cocomprise.

Adjoining the Pincos is a tribe called the Cocomarico pas, who have adopted these same modes of his, though their language is totally different. This tribe is nearly al-lied to the Yumas of the Cotorado, speaking a language nearly the same, but between which tribes the most deadnearly the same, but between which tribes the most deadly heathity exists. The Gecomaricapas formerly dwelf on
the Gelorado, but the Yumas getting the advantage of
them, they fied for safety to the country of the Panes,
where they have since remained; an arrangement of equal
advantage to the Pimos, whose limited numbers and peace
ful mode of the required a more warlike tribe near, which
was willing to share their fortunes with them.
We have also a specimen of the woosen bi-akets made
by the Navijo Indians, a large and powerful tribe nearth of
the Gilla scalast whom we have sent two long-

by the Navijo modans, a large and powerful tribe aneth of the Gila, against whom we have sent two large military expeditions, and in the midst of whose country is Fort De-finite. These Indians were the great robbers of stock in New Mexico, and it is only since the late expedition of Col. Summer against them that we have succeeded in bringing them to terms.

None of the aborigines of the Mississippi Valley aver

None of the aborgenes of the Mass expol Valley ever possessed the art of spinning and weaving, and is seens a plry that some effect should not be made by philanthro-pists to instruct such tribes as those we have menioused in other arts of civilized life, and thereby preserve them from the inevitable fate which otherwise awaits them. A RELIC .- A speon about the size of a rather small table

A RELIC.—A speed about the size of a rather small table spoon, was lately dug up with some other articles near the head of a cover at New London, from a depth of fifteen feet; the original leach having been covered to that depth by successive washings from the surrounding hills. A New London paper says it is supposed that they were left there by the crew of a ship of some of the "Northmen" who wistled and described the shortes of Long Island Sund eight hundred or a thousand years ago. The spoon has been sent to the Competition:

Commencement at the Ohio Wesleyan University.
Correspondence of The N. I. Gribans.
CINCINNATI, Tacalay, Jane 14, 1898.
The Commencement exercises in the Ohio Wesleyan
University work place last week. Though this institution is under the direction of the Methodies Conferences in Ohio, it is not sectarian in its character, and has attracted the notice and won the liber-lity of individuals attached to other Churches. The endowment of the University is now not far from \$120,000, and the annua ome is from seven to nine thousand dollars. The mile number of students in attendance during the past ar was 130. This includes the pupils of the Scientific

whole number of students in attendance during the part year was 530. This includes the pupils of the Scientific and Biblical courses.

On Sunday, June 5, the Missionary Lyceum was ad-dressed on the subject of "Spirit of Missions," by Rev. Cornelius Moore, of Cincinnati. The address was well written, and attentively listened to by a large anditory. The Attenian Society, on Monday evening, was addressed by Hon Samuel Lewis, on "Religion, the Motive of Suc-cessful Revolution." The address was a discussion of Eng-lish history from the age of Henry VIII to the expalsion of James II., embracing, particularly, the epoch of the

of James II. embracing, particularly, the epoch of the English revolution. Its delivery elicited much applicated in the institution during the past year has completed a stantial edifice of Dore architecture, and of ample dimensions, designed for a chapel and lecture rooms. The house sions, design of for a chaper and becure rooms. The notice was consecrated to religious and literary purposes on forest day morning. June 7, by a sermon from Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Church. At the conclusion of the dedicatory services, a colection was made to meet a debt of \$3,000 resting upon the building. The amount was promptly made up by the friends of the institution who were in attendance. Of these a large number were strangers, and

In the atterneon of the same day, the Beta Chapter of the Lebectic Fraternity held its annual meeting, and at 3 of check assembled to hear an address from their orator, Rev. Hern an M. Johnson, D. D. P. ofessor in Dickinson College, Pa. His theme was "Truthfulness of Character," and his remarks were especially designed for young men also at to issue forth into the world.

The Zetagathian Society beld its anniversary in the evening. Their speaker was Rev. William P. Strickland, of the Cincinnati Conference, who discoursed of the Bible.

On Wednesday morning, the Commencement Exercises were held. Eleven young gentlemen received the regular degree of Bachelor, and seven of Master of Arts. I wo received the last degree as an honorary title. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Randolph S. Fieter, of New York, and Kev. Thomas Bowman, of Dickney Onk, and Kev. Thomas Bowman, of Dickney Onk, and Kev. Thomas Bowman of Dickney Sontiany, Williamsport, Penn. In the afternoon the

Frater, of New York, and Key, Thomas Bowman, of Diex-nam Semmary, Williamsport, Penn. In the afternoon the President solvered his Baccalaureate Oration on "Curist— the perfect Teacher." The Exercises of the Commonon ment week terminated in the annual frequency at the Presi-dent's house. About one hundred and fixy guests enjoyed the evening's festivities, and parted well pleased with the A large endowment has been realized to the Institution

by the sale of scholarships; so that three years tunio given for fifteen dollars elx years for twenty five eight years for thirty. The cheapness of tuition, on plan, affords educational facilities of a high order enj y them.
So far, only the Classical College of the University has

been erganized. There is an approach to the Incological School in the libile Department, at whose head is one of the Professors. The Law and Medical Schools will be opened whenever the interests of the Institution demand About three months age, William Sturges, Esq., of Pat-

success of the University has exceeded the most

sanguine expectations of its friends, and if its frittee prosperity is equal to the part, it will rival the best distincted in the country, as it sirved is executed by none in the West.

Assur.

DISCUSSION ON THE BIBLE-THE OTHER

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribnes: NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 14, 1881. Sin. I see in your paper of to day, "Joseph Barker," Chairman of the site hardrod Convention says, that "Convention exceeded the expectations of its authors, except in consparticular, namely, the weakness of the opposition "they met with. They certainly expected to hear from be bevers in in the divine authority of the Bible an abier de hey met wan, lievers in in the divine authority of the so-fense of their views." Form Ana was sure he had "whipped Gen Taylor, only the Just about as appropriate

"Sants Ana was sure he had "whipped Gen. Taylor, only "the old man did not know it!" Just about as appropriate in the hoasting of Joseph Barker. If they ever days to publish that cisens-ion in fall, the public can judge. In he meantime, will you do the justice to publish the following remarks from The Hartford Courant, the morning """ The Convention coses":

"We must do pusite to Mesers Stores of New York, and Turast, of "the place, who manfally lattled my the truth and sufficient of the

the place, who manfally lattled for the truth and authority of the Bible. Their arguments were analysered and unassecrable.

If it is not asking too much, will you also give the following extract from The Hartford Davig Times of Thurstay and Speaking of one of the defenders of the Bible in that Convention, the editor says:

Upon this somewhat pavel areas, it is but justice to say that he accurred himself with as about which could passed have been

I ask the insertion as an act of justice, after Mr. Barker's If the writer of the above had had the manliness to

name as Mr. Barker did, he would have been as deserve ing of respect. As it is, we are sorry to say that under the circumstances, his anonymous signature is rather mean and sneaking.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune!

Sir: I saw in your valuable paper of the 14th inst., a communication from Mr. Joseph Barker, who seems very analous to find some one, or two persons, to maintain the divine authority of the Christian Scriptures; or the Biant Please say to that gentleman, or any one of his school-Flease say to that gentleman, or any one of an schoolthat your humble scribe will mest one or more at such
tune and place as he or they may please provide, (so that it
shall not interfere with my daily engagements,) and under
such arrangements as shall be equitable; and discuss its
merits to their entire satisfaction provided the community
take sufficient interest to tavor us with a respectable audience.

N. H. Galle, No. 160 Fulton av.

Results, June 18 1830. Brooklyn, June 18, 1853

The Journal des Débats remarks as follows on the Turkish question:

Turkish question:

"Europe has, in our opinion, two perils: Russia, which menaces is independence, and Revolution, which menaces its social onser. But it cannot avoid one of these perils without being exposed to the other. Does Europe believe that the kind of her independence, and above all of the independence of the Continent, is at Constantinople, and that there the question must be boildly decided. Then there is war against Russia. In this war France and Eugenteening of the continent is the continent of the hard will strive to establish the independence of Europe, hard will strive to establish the independence of Europe. What will Germany do? We know not: but what we do know is, that in the state of Europe, such a war is revolution. It will not, we think, he revolution at the outset, and the participation of England will take away from the war a first its revolutionary character: but soon it will assume the participation of England will take away from the war a first its revolutionary character; but soon it will assume this character; the thing is ineviable. Then doubt not that England will as soon withdraw from the war. England will not make a revolutionary war, at least not to have one within her own limits. France, then, will alone remain in action, and the war will appear in so far more revolutionary to Europe.

The independence of Europe, if we believe it to be

"The independence of Europe, if we believe it to be menaced by the complications of Constantinopie, cannot be saved but by war. But war is revolution. It is this terrible alternative which will make Europe hesitate a long time, and cause her to seek if the complications of Constantinopie really menace the independence of Europe. Seeking with real, Europe will find that the complications of Constantinepie do not menace as completely as has been asserted, the independence of Europe. What we seek in always found.

The Journal then proceeds with its solution, which includes certain Russian concessions, and peace conse-

CUBE FOR HYDROPHORIA.—The season of Hydrophobia is at hand, and we shall doubtless be called upon to chronide ers long the deaths of several fellew beings by this most forturing herrible malady. Half a dozen specifics for its cure have been given to the public from time to time yet we do not remember that one single case of confirmed olice has ever been cured within the last dozen years is for every bane an antidote, and it becomes men to 'prove all things' until the remedy for Hydrophobia shall have been discovered and universally made known. A correspondent of The National Era writes from Milibury. Mass. as follows:

"I am now in my 80th year, and have obtained what information I could, both from observation and critical study.
It has lately been discovered that a strong despection made
of the burk of the roots of the white ash, when drank as a
medicine, will cure the bite of a mad-dog. This, undougle
eddy is owing to the fact that rattlesnakes can be made
more easily to crawl over live fire coals than white ash

How to Estimate RAILROAD DAMAGES .- A

How to Estimate Railroad Danages.—An intelligent correspondent of The Boston Past, in speaking of the Nowwalk disaster, remarks that the estimates of damages that should be receivered are altogether too low. In England juries estimate the damages upon a reasonable and scientific principle. The following exacepie is given:

"A lady was traveling with her husband on the Midhand Counties Railway, in 1851, when another train run into them, killing the hashand and several others. The lady brought a suit—a sum was offered but she would not accept it—and it was contested. The killing was not denied nor the carelessness of the action: it was marely a question of damages. The lady proved that her husband was a professional man, a lawyer. I think, and that his average annual income was £2000. His age was proved: the invented in featenal man, alawyer. I think, and that his average and notal become was £2000. His age was proved: I believe be was 58. Life insurance tables were then consulted he and the average length or duration of lives beyond that period was accertained. The probable deratics of his life, are its 'value,' as life insurance has it was found, and it reached I think, 52 years, or I syears beyond the period of his death. They then took either one-half of his income, or one-third, one half I believe, for the lady, and computing the value by compound interest for I syears, awarded the smount, and it was searly seconly thousand deliars.

A BLACK SNARE IN A COTTON MILE.—The girls in one of the lower resons of the Lawrence Corporation, in Lowell.

A BLACK SSARE IN A COTTON MILL.—The girls in one of the lower rooms of the Lawrence Corporation, in Lowell, were startled on Friday by the appearance of a huge black snake at one of the windows. He climed up by means of the shrubbery moder the window, and, with head erect, was viewing the operation of the machinery, evidently win all the interest of a master mechanic. His presence not being particularly agreeable to the operatives, he was assaulted with clubs and speedily despatched by two men employed in the room. He measured four feet in length.

THE SPIRITUAL SPRINGS NEAR CARROL - The James The Stratuat Strains Near Carnot.—The Jones town (Chintanque Co.) Democrat of Wednesday Says. We learn that the far fames Spiritual Springs, in the Valor of the Kiantone, are becoming so popular, and the rish of Invales. Spiritualists, &c., is so great, that the proprietors. Mesers Chase & Brittingham, have been induced to common the receipt of a spaceous Hotel, within a few role of the Springs, for the accommodation of visitors. The frame is already up, and we understand the work is to be rigorously prosecuted to completion, and will in a few weeks be ready for the reception of customers.

Vincinia - In the XIth District the Congressional returns from the whole District feet up: Snodgrass, regu-lar Democratic nominee, 3,335; Lewis, Independent Democrat, 2,939; Sterrett, Whig, 859. Soodgrass beats Lewis 336 votes.
In the Richmond District the footings are:

Congress, 1853—Coleman, 3,561; Caskie, 4,333; Scott 4452; Pierce, 4,734.

An affray recently occurred near Camden, S. tween Wm. F. Hunter and John Love, Jr., in which the latter infleted several wounds on the former, with a knife, of which he died in a few hours afterward.

The National Democrat has the following speculations: he growth of the trade and manufactures of our City, is tended to set forth the importance and advantages of the prejected Bay City';

tion. Houses and shops are occupied as fast as completed, and more weathed still.

We have use a population of 600,500. Brooklyn, Williamshorg, rey City and Telephon, adjoining and sinesse encircling us, number nearly more. When New York and the subarts shall contain a numerical of 2,500,700—as it will be a few veget—the question arise, when of the center of this givest commercial Metropolis! We have in the meeting some reflection. We believe in the or an unportant e-like decision, with effect many himsense. To us, twice of what classes even with our own eyes, it is really an interesting quistions a question is frequently propounted, where is to be the center of extent and Samulation follows. We have not come to the content of the content. But we believe the barreary is to be the great condition.

our eyes to the fact, yet it is nevertheless true, that

# THE BALTIMORE FIRE COMPANY.

Visit to Brooklyn-Reception by Pacific Engine Com-pany No. 14-Visit to the Navy Yard-Greenwood, &c., &c.

At eleven o'clock yesterday evening, the Mechanical Enrine Company No. 1, of Baltimore, left their Hotel, escorte by the Committee of the Columbian Engine Company, No 4, and proceeded down Fulton-st., and across the Ferry to Brooklyn. At the foot of Fulton st., Brooklyn, were the Committee from Pacific Engine Company, of that city, waiting to welcome their guests. The Brooklyn Commitsee consisted of the following gentlemen, members of the Pacific Company:

Mr. John A. Ward, Foreman ; Jas A. Leggett, H. Cox, J. M. Brown, S. M. Ceope, Jas. Munson, F. B. Carlton, Alec Albrecht, George M. Pogue, Edward Hart, Edward Storey, H. M. Conklin.

Mr. Trembly, of the Columbian Company, introduced the Baltimoreans to Mr. Weed, of the Pacific Company That Gentleman, on behalf of the Pacific Company, wel comed the visiters to the City of Brooklyn, and tendered bem the usual civilities, to which Mr. Barry, of the Bal moreans, replied in his usual felicitous manner. The Company and their hosts, then exchanged salutes, and marched in order to the

Hail Columbia." They were received by Capt. Hudson. who conducted them to the U S. Naval Lyceum. Here

THE PAYY YARD. As the Company entered the gates the band struck up

they were conducted to the Lyceum Museum. This Muse um is supported by the U. S. Naval officers, and the Socie ty was chartered in the year 1833. In this room the varieus mails for foreign stations are made up. It contains a fine collection of curionities, contributed by the members of the Society; among which are a fine collection of me dailions and coins, some excellent mineralogical specimens, and the models of all the ships that have been built at the yard; also, pertraits of the Presidents; a fine library, casts \*eapons of various barbaricinations, some munimy speci-mens—one of them of a female, from Gourmon Thebes, presented to the Society by Mr. Geo R. Gilddon, when he was U. S. Consul at Caire, in 1840; numerous ornaments savege nations, &c This room is open to the inspection of the public daily. After viewing this fine collection the visitors processed to the Naval Dry Dock, first looking in at the immense 500 horse power engine, of 14 feet stroke. The pumps interested them much. These pumps are said to e, with one exception, the largest in the world; they or, who one exception, the largest in the world, they are a feet stroke and 62 inches in diameter, and are capable of pumping out the Dry Dock in one hour and 55 minutes. From the Pump and Engine House they proceeded to view the Naval Dry Dock. This Dock is Die eet in length, 5% feet in breadth, and 27 feet deep; it is ca pable of accommodating the largest ship in the world fear the Dry Dock were a number of vessels, some reador sea, others laid up in ordinary, or in use as Receiving ships. In ordinary was the frigate Brandywine; along side vere the Jomes Kennedy, ready to proceed, as naval store ship, with the Japanese Squadron, and the frigate Independence, about to proceed to the U. S. station on the coast of Brazil. In the stream was the line-of-battle ship North Caro na, of 120 guns, now in use as a Receiving ship. The Company proceeded on board to inspect the various arrangements. They were courte-usly received at the gang-way by Captains Peck and Hudson; after an exchange of civilities, the visitors wandered over the vessel, and ad-mired her to their heart's content. On this, as on most of the ships of the American Navy, the men sleep and meas

and will carry a hall of 242 pounds. A target, composed of a shoets of 1 inch boiler iron bolted together was shoet this target has had one of the 242 lb balls sent through at hal an ile distance, by this gus. There are Lie men, mechanics and laborers, in this yard; the average which they receive, we are informed, is \$2 p r day.
We re much in debted to Mr. Hart, the Naval droughts man, Mr. Magre, and others, for their kindness in shoring ns round, and explaining the various departme

as round, and explaining the various orparaments.

After viewing the various other objects of interest to Company marched to a lively tune, toward the Ciry Rat.

At No. 145 Bridge-st, the carriage in which Mr. Low grows scate: was stopped, and a beautiful little girl of a years, the daughter of Mr. Harr, presented the old voters. with a splendid boquet. It was a beautiful sight, the bei child as far up one side of life's hill, as the old man

child as far up one side of life's hill, as the eld man we from the bottem of the other.

The Comp-ny then marched to the City Hall, and on tered the stages which were there provided for them. The stages belonged to Montgomery Queen, and were tistefully decorated for the occasion. The first was a double one drawn by eight brown hers a dacked with flegs and for thers. The remaining six were single stages, drawn by four horses each, and similarly decorated. Six or seven extra carriages were also provided for the accomodation of extra carrage.

the officers. The Company set off in five at la for Greenwood. The party stopped at Lindsay's Hotel, is Gownnus, where an excellent repast was provided. After dinner, the speakers of the various Companies con mented each other in the most approved manner. At o'clock the party visited Greenwood, and viswed the beauty of the scenery, when they returned to the stages and hird back to New York, stopping, by the way, to compliment Mr. Hart's Family with "Auld Lang Some" from he Band : and also taking a view of the Pacific Company Engine; after which their extertainers excerted them to day's pleasure. The Columbian Committee escented the Baltimerians to their Hotel, and dispersed. THE DINNER.

At 2 o'clock last avening, the Baltimore Fire Company were escorted from their Motel by Manhattan Engine Ca-No. 8, and called at French's Hotel, on their way to Rabi.

No. 1 and called at French's true, on the chan-nean's, in Chambers street. After partisking of chan-pagne, &c., the Campany proceeded to Mr. Richinaga's where a magnificent entertainment was provided by the Manhattan Ce. No. 8. On entering the hall, a brilliant sight presented itself. The long hall, with one table remains through the center, was beautifully decorated. Pendent from the galleries were flags, one for each State, with the name and dates of their admission into the Union. The Hell was also elegantly draped with the national colors; at the upper and of the Hall was a portrait of Washington, surrounded with emblematic devices, flags, wreaths of flawers, &c. Tout tempt description would be fruitless; suffice it to say the no expense was spared, and the whole arrangements gave ith the good things of life and mirth and happiness was the and the New York Companies were drank, as also the usual pariotic tease, with all the honors. During the event ing, the Foreman and Assistant Foreman of the Providence Company were introduced and received with hearty cheers. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Russel, Mr. Barre, Mr. Frasheares, and others; the whole affair pused off with the greatest manifestations of delight.

The liberality of the arrangements, and the completeness of the affair reflect great credit on the members of Manhartan Company No. 8. When we left, at 12 o'clock, the feetival was at its hight.

ANNIVERSALY of the Ladies House Missionary Society of the M. S. Churck Brooklyn, 73 P. M.
Mossey at the Brandway for the benefit of Messas Warron and Naple, Learning and Assistant Tressurer. Also "The Old smards"
\$2.2001 F. MILY at 5 Ibla's to-Hight. Also "The Stamese Torms, by

Service France at hills's tonight. Also "The Simmere Terms by Environ and Commerc.

The Washington Breast the St. Charles; also "Jumbe Jum" and "The Simmere Eights". In the afternoon "Love in Humble Life" and St. Summer Higher.

At your Mounts the evening, "Married Life," In the afternoon, "Allow me to Agologica" and "Her, but Legs."

The Histonomer. Is open say and sensing, corner of Broadway and Twentschilded.

The Washington Charles is open to be corner of Sixthar, and Their and the Commercian No. 444 Breadway.

Angery or Mear Riams, Chimes House, Broadway.

Environment Hert. Lann, No. 564 Breadway.

Environment Hert. Lann, No. 564 Breadway.

Bayan Gallery of Christian Art, No. 545 Breadway.

Bayan Gallery of Christian Art, No. 545 Breadway.

The Arabia sailed yesterday with 100 passengers. Chief Justice Shaw of Beston: Hon. W. G. Knoz. Chief Justice of Trieddel, and Dr. Helland, bearer of dispatches, are

among them. ing ceremonies at the Crystal Palace are expected to take place on the 15th of July. Everything in and about the Paluce betokens that the Directors have not only the determination, but the ability to accomplish, within the time limited, the gigantic undertaking they have assumed. President of the Association, Mr. Sedgwick, and Maro Westervelt, have made a special mission to Washington, for the purpose of laviting the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments to be present at the inauguration of the Fair. The Governor of our own and of some of the adjoining States, with the Governor Gener, also expected to be present, and everything betokens an

anspicious opening of the first American exhibition of the From a casual glance at the interior arrangements of the tended for exhibition, we are satisfied that the public have no adequate conception of what will be the extent of the variety, the richness, and the intrinsic value of this great display of the industry of all nations which is about to open n New York. Every available square inch of room in about the Paiace, and the adjoining building, has been long since appropriated, and more than five bundered applications

for admission-many of them of high merit-have been

nonuscribe refered

A glance at the list of articles entered for exhibition will show that many of the most valuable products and in ventions, and some of the highest specimens of artistic is bor and skill from almost every civilized nation, will be collected together and brought in comparis a with the products of American genius and industry. England of course, will be a chief competitor, and particularly in her manufacturing industry and the products of the loom. glance at the entries, admirably classified under the super vision of the Superintendent of that department, Mr. Webber, shows that the United Kingdom sends to the Exhibition a large and choice collection of manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, flax and hemp. The silk and relve fabrics are entirely of English manufacture; the flax and hen p mainly Scotch and Irish. The cotten and the woole en are indifferently from each of the three kingdoms—the looms of Belfast vying with those of Manthester and

Leeds, Glargow and Dandee.
Of agricultur 1 and horticultural implements, though the English collection will not be extensive, it will contain nany of rare attraction to those particularly interested in that branch of industry; among them are several specimens of reaping machines, patent mills, cleaning machines &c., and a curiosity in the way of an "engine plaw" con isting of five plows, propelled by a steam engine of 100

In naval architecture and military engineering Eagland ends some models of ships, boats, &c., and a few gun and pistols, but in these last mentioned articles, since the triumph of Colt's revolvers at the London Exhibition, it is med there will be no serious challenge thrown down y British mechanics to our American unventors.

In the articles of tapestry work and carpets, however, we shall doubties have a splendid deplay from the English looms. Some specimens of Edinburgh tapestry, and tapes try velvet carpets are entered; laces, embroideres, pla-tures worked in Berlin wool, and what is more elegint, a portrait of Queen Victoria worked in wool by one of be-

aithful subjects. Mrs. Jane Williams, of Dublin Our space would fail to mention, or even breifly to gianes ver the great variety of articles comprising the valuable sollection from England alone. Her contributions, under the head of fine arts, sculpture, paintings and engravings. would, of themselves, furnish the materials for a more estended notice than our present limits will permit. We cannot refrain from mentioning in this connexion, a group in marble representing Gasymede and the Eagle, and also the Marble Temple and Sleeping Child, which are spokes of as rare works of art. The London sculptor, Cares, in addition to his magnificent colossal statue of 'Vobstan which is to stand in one of the main aisles, sends over a

beautiful carved altar peice. The Tower of London brings out from its recesses, eight complete suits of ancient armor, manufactured by artist enturies ago, and some of them going back to the times of Richard Cour de Lion—each of them, we understand if of a different age. They will be placed in the called where is to stand Marochetti's celebrated equestring states

To the lovers of the heraldic art, if any such exist in this Rept. Bean country, it may be also of interest to know that

I quote this paragraph for the purpose of informing you they have prenounced it of Daniel manufacture, a compo-sition of bell metal and gold. A heart and an arrow head that are on it are very perfect, there are also three other smaller figures that are sourcely distinguishable. white sen grows and cities to keep constantly on hand a medicine prepared from the roots of the white ash! It might be the means of saving some valuable lives from a pon the main deck, instead of the lower deck, as in the English service. After rambling over the ship, the Company returned to the shore, and took a look at the " Peace maker." This Peacemaker is a Paixhan gun, of 12 inch bore, | in the ! aglish collection, are some very curious headile